

I promised to rein in bureaucratic rulemaking and restore Article I authority to Congress.

I promised to end the ObamaCare loophole that is designed to benefit Members of Congress.

I promised to pass Grant's Law to protect innocent U.S. citizens from violent illegal immigrants.

I promised to ensure that Common Core never becomes a Federal mandate, and that States and local officials have authority over the teaching of our Nation's youth.

I promised to remove Arizona from the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals and place it into a newly established 12th circuit that can provide more equal access to justice.

I am pleased to inform and report to my constituents that I have cosponsored legislation to address all six of my promises. I am working every day to pass these bills through the United States Congress. My constituents expect me to keep every promise I made. I intend to do that just as long as I am in this body.

□ 1615

HONORING THE LIFE OF KAREN DELANEY SHIDELEFF IN HER FIGHT WITH ALS

(Mr. FITZPATRICK asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of my constituent, Karen Delaney Shideleff of Ottsville, who passed away this January after a courageous fight with ALS.

During her 6 years with ALS, Karen did everything to make a difference and serve as an advocate for individuals and families living with ALS. She participated in the Ride to Defeat ALS; the Phillies Phestival benefiting research efforts; served as a board member for the Greater Philadelphia ALS Association Chapter; and she lobbied her representatives both in Washington and in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, all the while undergoing numerous drug and other research trials.

The strength, compassion, and zest for life exhibited by Karen is an inspiration for those dealing with the diagnosis of ALS and those individuals and community members committed to defeating this uncompromising disease. It is with Karen's legacy in our minds that the fight against ALS continues, and must continue.

Our thoughts and our prayers as a nation and in this Chamber go out to Karen's husband, Bob, and her family and friends.

THE LORD'S PRAYER

(Mr. RUSH asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, I want to recite this prayer:

Our Father, who art in Heaven, hallowed be Thy Name; Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done, on Earth as it is in Heaven. Give us this day our daily bread, and forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive those who trespass against us. Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. For Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory forever and ever.

In Jesus' name, Amen.

JEANNETTE RANKIN AND 100 YEARS OF WOMEN IN CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2017, the gentlewoman from Indiana (Mrs. BROOKS) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks, and include extraneous materials on the topic of my Special Order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remember the first woman elected to Congress, Jeannette Rankin. 100 years ago this week, on April 2, 1917, Jeannette Rankin inspired millions of Americans when she became the first woman in the Nation's history to serve in the United States House of Representatives.

It is hard for me to believe, but Jeannette Rankin served in Congress before women had the national right to vote in this country. In fact, it was a driving force behind her decision to run for elected office. Upon her historic election in November 1916, she declared: "I may be the first woman Member of Congress, but I won't be the last."

The women who have joined me here, and are going to join me here on the floor this afternoon, are her living legacy, along with the more than 300 women who have served in Congress before us.

Representative Rankin, a Republican from Montana, served two terms in Congress; the first term from 1917 to 1918, and the second term from 1941 to 1942.

Because of Rankin's groundbreaking achievement 100 years ago, hundreds of women from across the country have made history in Congress, drawing attention to the pressing issues of their time and creating policies that have impacted generations of Americans. We are as diverse as the districts we represent, and I am pleased to be joined on the floor by my fellow women in Congress to celebrate this important milestone.

In recognition of her work and the rich history of women in Congress, Members of Congress from across the country, across party lines, will be ris-

ing to honor Representative Rankin and to share what 100 years of women in Congress means to them.

Mr. Speaker, with that said, I yield to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. FRANKEL), my friend and co-chair of the Congressional Women's Caucus.

Ms. FRANKEL of Florida. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to be with you today.

First of all, I want to celebrate Jeannette Rankin also as being the first woman in Congress.

Today I am going to talk about someone who was my role model, one of my favorites, Bella Abzug.

Bella Abzug was a leading liberal activist and politician. She lived from 1920 to 1998, and was especially known for her work with women's rights. After graduating from Columbia University Law School, she became involved in the antinuclear and peace movements. In the 1960s, she helped organize the Women Strike for Peace and the National Women's Political Caucus.

I just want to say that I feel like that is how I got my start in political activism, was in the antiwar marches in the 1960s at Boston University.

Mrs. Abzug won a seat in the United States House of Representatives, where she advocated for women's rights and withdrawal from the Vietnam war. And even after leaving office, she continued to work on many causes, including the establishment of the Women's Environment and Development Organization.

Incidentally, I know we have a lot of Harvard lawyers in this Congress, but she was rejected because of her gender. But kudos to Columbia because they got her.

She was known for her hats and her big voice, and she really left a mark for many of us.

Representative BROOKS, I am happy to be with you here today. I think there are a lot of women today who are feeling nervous or anxious because of political situations, but someone like Bella Abzug gives us inspiration that you can have a big voice, you can be a community activist, and you can make a difference in life.

I am going to leave you with her quote. She said of herself:

"I've been described as a tough and noisy woman, a prizefighter, a man-hater, you name it. There are some who say I'm impatient, uppity, rude, profane, brash and overbearing"—oh, my goodness, I think I am talking about the whole Women's Caucus here—"but whatever I am—and this ought to be made very clear at the outset—I am a very serious woman."

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank another very serious woman. It has been a pleasure to be with you and to honor the women who came before us and led the pathway.

Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I thank Congresswoman FRANKEL for her remarks and for reminding us that often while those of us in this arena might be called names, we are a strong voice. She was a very serious